The People's Press

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The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY I. V. BLUM.

THE PRESS will advocate a speedy restoration of the Union. We will strive to render it a welcome visitor to the family circle, and no pains will be spared to make its miscellaneous department acceptable to all classes.

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The Southern Future.

Under this head the New York *Times* has a striking article, from which we extract as follows:

"The South has great power and reserved resources, no less important to themselves than to us. There are however some errors so constantly taught by the place-hunters, that the whole people begin to believe them true. One of these errors is that the South is to pass under domination of freedmen. All sensible men in the South have acquiesced in legal and political emancipation. The indications are undoubtedly that no discrimination of these rights will be embodied in the law or in the dealings between white and black. The ensuing election will terminate much of the excitement, for the indifference of the politician to the voter after the election is notorious. The relations between employer and operative will then adjust themselves.

But the apprehension of colored supremacy has entered into the popular mind here as well as at the South, and as it will impede emigration to the South, it is as well to disabuse the public mind of the error. The gross number of white males in the Southern States is 2,138,369; that of the freedmen, 1,299,941. It will be seen therefore, that the white race is in excess more than a quarter of a million of men. The local distribution of these numbers shows that there is a majority of 2,370 freedmen in Mississippi, and of 6,439 in South Carolina. As the advocate of harmony between the races on the basis of equal legal rights, we desire the freedmen to remember that the limitation of the franchise does not affect the comparative numerical ability of the two races; but that this majority of a quarter of a million of whites remains to work—that nature will emancipate them in a few years. That while there can be no more black immigration into the South, there will be a large white immigration with a relatively large white increase. The supremacy of the colored race will be but temporary and local. They should therefore take their rights and be satisfied. They should not lay the foundation of any discontent which may be revenged by retaliation at a future period. Such is our advice. The white race are a little in danger of losing any right which they are not willing to concede. The colored race should observe moderation at the present to prevent retaliation in the future.

The South should, moreover, learn the truth that it is no longer an equal section. It is indeed, no longer, a section at all, and should hasten to desectionalize itself. It should be content to pass into the masses of the nation, only claiming such power as its representative numbers and substance entitle it to. The great staples of Southern production are as much objects of national concern as the gold of California.

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It is in the commercial expansion of the South, not only by the Gulf front, but by the radial lines penetrating interior Mexico, that the great West and the South can derive an immense accession to their prosperity. The advisers of the South have been always opposed to commerce. They had the narrow idea that a nation might be free and prosperous upon its riding horses and firearms alone. In this they only adopted the idea of the Honveds and Camanches, the first of which was conquered by Austrian and Russian ammunition and food, and the other will soon be worn out by the attrition of whisky and revolvers. So the Southern statesmen neither wanted ships nor manufacture, preferring to create a dependence beyond the ocean which should take those mechanical departments of defence off their hands. England adroitly used and abandoned them.

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Southern manufacturers must improve. The same statesmen have taught that the two field workers out of every five upon a given population should maintain three non-producers. The experience of modern civilization teaches that the other three can aid in their own maintenance without in any manner impairing the efficiency of the field worker. The South is not all capable of staple product. Much of its territory is mountainous and subject to early frosts, as Kentucky, Tennessee, Upper Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina. It has always occurred to us that because one man in the Delta lived by the culture of sugar, there is no special reason why another living near a mountain cataract in Georgia, or that Switzerland of America—Tennesse—should not forge iron or spin cotton. Mr. Calhoun thought otherwise, and so turned over cotton spinning to New England. The Southern people have the raw material and provisions for cotton manufacture. They have thousands of women and children who were subsisted last year on Federal rations. They must have there a pauper system—poor houses or factories. To these impoverished people, in great part of our own color, may be added the colored women and children who are to be educated. They are not disposed, we are told to go into the cotton field; what is to prevent their becoming operators in a cotton mill.

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Indeed the necessity of combining the products of the plow and spindle, with as little intermediary agency as possible, will ultimately transfer some of the mills of the Merrimac to the waterfalls—possibly to the coal-yards—of the Southern States and cities. If those who now inhabit the country will not employ these extraordinary advantages, others will come.

The future of the South is then within its own control. But it is proper to say that if this rich region should be permitted to relapse into non-production by its present population, they will be succeeded as the Indians have been by those who will realize its vast capacities. Like the inactive steward who hid the talents entrusted to him, the treasures of the South must inevitably fall into hands that will appreciate and make them available.

Wheat Bread.

Our whole process of converting wheat into bread has, at almost every step, violated the laws of nature and disregarded her suggestions, and the reform must be a fundamental one. Wheat is, beyond all dispute, the most perfect article of human food, it being the only vegetable production yet discovered that contains all the elements necessary for the nourishment of the muscle, bones, fatty tissue and brains in just the right proportion. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and the other grains, afford perfect nourishment for all the organs but the brain, by which term is included the spinal marrow and the nerves, which branch from the brain, and are identical in composition with it, the whole forming one system or set of organs.

Now the pabulum of the brain is phosphorous, whose life-giving fire thrills along the nerves, and whose light illumines the chambers of the mind—for could we rightly understand the correspondence between the material and the spiritual, we might see that light in the intellectual sense was something more than a mere figure of speech. The wear of the brain by study or any mental effort throws off the phosphorous, which is found with other waste matter in the urine or other secretions.—To keep the brain healthy and in working order the waste must be restored by the use of food containing phosphorous, and that food is wheat.

It would seem as if wheat was made for brain food, and man, the only animal that works with his brain, is the only consumer of it. By a strange caprice the prompting of his intuitions are over ruled by his tastes, and in this particular instance, to his great detriment, nearly every particle of this brain-nourishing phosphorous in the hull or bran of the wheat, which, when separated from the flour, for the sake of merely gratifying the eye with the sight of white bread, carries with it all the superiority which wheat possesses over a dozen other kinds of cheaper vegetables. In addition to this, the mechanical action of the bran on the internal organs keeps them in a healthy state, and supercedes the necessity of pills and other cathartics, which many people are obliged to use habitually.

This matter of making flour of the whole wheat is well understood and approved by every school of physicians, and through their recommendation to their patients, and the teaching of health journals, its use is becoming somewhat common, and wheat flour, as it is called, is a staple article in the markets.

Strong as the prejudice may be at first against the brown, plebian looking loaf, it will vanish in most cases at the first taste, if the bread is well made from well ground wheat of a good quality, the sweet, fragrant, nutty flavor commending itself to every taste not wholly vitiated. With wheat flour the complaints of heavy, sour, insipid bread, would vanish forever, as it is so light, owing to the feathery particles of the hull which pervade it, that no yeast or alkali is necessary to raise it, but it is, when mixed with pure cold water, absolutely self-rising to a greater extent than fine flour can be rendered by yeast.

Again, no less than thirteen per cent. of the flour is saved by dispensing with yeast as the fermentation in its growth converts that proportion of the starch and sugar into alcohol. This is saved, of course, by the use of an alkali and acid to generate carbonic acid, but a deleterious neutral salt is in every case, left in the bread—tartrate of soda, if cream of tartar is used; lactate of soda, if sour milk and molassate, if molasses. The best and entirely innoxious mode of rising fine flour for those who will use it, is to use muriatic acid, which forms with soda common salt, which is kneaded in the bread, and is a constituent of the human body.

English Girls.

From the Sussex Coast, Eng., (Aug. 3) Correspondence of the New York Times.]

The glory of the sea-side gathering as of all that I have seen in England, is the children and the girls. The large boys are mostly at school. Their sisters come down to the sea. The feminine element preponderates in the ratio of five to one. Saturday night's train brings down a certain number of husbands, brothers and so on who come down to spend [illegible] return railway ticket for [illegible] ing. But the fine young Mi[illegible] ly bathe every morning, and drous wealth of their back breezes to be dried, have th[illegible] themselves during the wee[illegible] brave and beautiful they ar[illegible] clear open eyes of innocen[illegible] round forms of glowing he[illegible] was seen so little of coquet[illegible] is a simple unconsciousness [illegible] in British girls delightfull to [illegible] The girl of 18 is only the happy [illegible] es-pansion of her sister at 9, and the robust gleeful, infantile children are a perfect joy to see. Neither the children nor the young ladies have, but very rarely, the delicate exquisite beauty so common in America. They are of a more robust type. They can walk 10 or 20 miles of a morning, and have limbs made for such exercise. They live in the open air all the year round.—They are not afraid of cold or wet. They have, however, the beauty of well-formed, active, simple-hearted brave girls, who will make good wives and mothers, and whose looks and actions show that they have no nonsense about them. And whatever may be thought of Englishmen or Englishwomen, in their full expansion of maturity, there can be no doubt of the beauty of their children. None admire them more than our American visitors. They are never tired looking at groups of four or six children, with their mothers and nurses, digging for dear life in the sands, sailing their little boats in every puddle, or covering each other in the pebbly banks of flint thrown into winrows by the recent tides.

Chinese Fanatics.

That the Chinese are capable of enduring much for religion is to be seen by the long toilsome pilgrimages undertaken by many, as also in the mortification of the flesh in which their zeal finds vent instead of proselytism. On one occassion, a few weeks ago, I was witness to these mortifications of the flesh. The place was New Wang, a temple close to Ningpo, which has recently gained a high reputation for the piety of the inmates. At the time I entered two priests were undergoing the operation of having the finger burned off. The way it is done is as follews; A string was tied tightly around the finger just below the second knuckle, the hand was then surrounded by a ball of clay, and the fist doubled up, leaving one finger sticking out. Round this finger was tied sandal-wood, which was lighted, and boiled rosin and oil poured upon it. The person operated on sat in a chair untied, with the burning hand on the altar. Nothing prevented him moving his hand at any moment. At any time he could have asked and the torture discontinued. I staid for an hour and a half witnessing the strange sight, all which time gongs were beating and prayers being said. Behind one of the sufferers stood an aged priest, his hands on the shoulders of the sufferer, a young, healthy looking man. From the hands of the old Bonze five fingers were missing, they having been burned off. I must confess that though I am used to seeing operations etc., without a shudder, I sickened at the sight of this needless pain and defamation of God's image.

The "Old Woman."

Once she was "Mother," and it was "Mother, I'm hungry," "Mother, put up my dinner," "Mother mend my jacket," and "Mother," with her loving hands, would spread the bread and butter and stow away the luncheon, and sew on the great patch, her heart brimming with affection for the imperious little curly pate that made her so many steps and nearly distracted her with his boisterous mirth.

Now she is the "old woman;" but she did not think it would ever come to that. She looked on through future years and saw her boy to manhood grown; he stood transfigured in the light of her own beautiful love. Never was there a more noble son than he—honored of the world and the staff of her declining years.

Aye, he was her support even then, but she did not know it. She never realized that it was her little boy that gave her strength for daily toil—that his slender form was all that upheld her over the brink of dark despair. She only knew how she loved the child, and felt that amid the mists of age his love would bear her through its infirmities to the dark hall leading to the life beyond.

But the son has forgotten the mother's tender ministrations now. Adrift, from the moorings of home, he is cold, selfish, heartless, and "Mother" has no sacred meaning to the prodigal. She is the old woman, wrinkled, gray, lame and blind.

Pity her, O grave, and dry those tears that roll down her furrowed cheeks! Have compassion on her sensitive heart, and offer it thy quiet rest, that it may forget how much it longs to be "dear mother" to the boy it nourished through a careless childhood, but in return for all this wealth of tenderness has only given back reproach.

BANKRUPTS TAKE NOTICE.—It will be seen by the following extract from the 33d section of the Bankrupt Law, that persons who desire to take the benefit of the law cannot afford to lose time:

"And in all proceedings in Bankruptcy, commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty per cent. of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed at or before the time of application for discharge."

A Word to Mothers.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet and that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother shall must again, and read with eternal joy or [illegible] in the coming [illegible]

mother, and r[illegible] and prayerful and [illegible] work of training up her children for heaven and immortality.

The minds of children are very susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown may engage an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface or wash out. You walk along the seashore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words or names in the smooth white sand which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide in a few hours washes out and effaces all that you have written.

Not so the lines and characters of truth or error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the everlasting good or ill of your child, which neither the floods nor the storms of earth can wash out, nor Death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be in her treatment of her child! How prayerful, and how serious, and how earnest to write the eternal truths of God on his mind—those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf, in commending her dear child to her covenant God.—*Phrenological Journal.*

Disease Produced by Sleeping Together.

During the night there is considerable exhalation from our bodies, and at the same time we absorb a large quantity of the vapors of the surrounding air. Two healthy young children sleeping together will mutually give and receive healthy exhalations; but an old, weak person near a child, will in exchange for health only return weakness. A sick mother near her daughter communicates sickly emanations to her; if the mother has a cough of long duration, the daughter will at some time also catch and suffer by it; if the mother has pulmonary consumption, it will ultimately be communicated to her child. It is known that the bed of a consumptive is a powerful and sure source of contagion, as well for men as for women, and the more so for young persons. Parents and friends ought to oppose, as much as in their power, the sleeping together of old and young persons, of the sick and of the healthy.—Another reason ought to forbid every mother or nurse keeping small children with them in bed; notwithstanding the advice of prudence, no year passes that we do not hear of a new involuntary infanticide. A baby full of life, health and vigor, in the evening, is found dead the next morning, suffocated by its parent's nurse.

Facts Worth Remembering.

The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at three thousand millions, and they speak three thousand and sixty-four known tongues. The average duration of life is thirty-three and one-third years. One-fourth die before they are seven years old, and one-half before the age of seventeen. Out of one hundred persons, only six reach the age of sixty years. Out of five hundred persons only one attains the age of eighty. Sixty persons die every minute. Tall men live longer than short ones, and married men longer than single ones. Rich men live on the average, forty-two years, but the poor only thirty years. There is one drunkard to every seventy-four persons.

Various Recipes---Selected.

TO BAKE TOMATOES.—Season them with salt and pepper; flour them over; put them in a deep plate with a little butter, and bake in a stove.

TO BROIL TOMATOES.—Wash and wipe the tomatoes, and put them on the gridiron over live coals, with the stem down. When that side is brown, turn them, and let them cook through. Put them on a hot dish, and send them quickly to the table, to be there seasoned to taste.

TOMATO SAUCE FRANCAISE.—Cut ten tomatoes into quarters, and put them into a saucepan with four onions sliced, a little parsley, thime, one clove, and a quarter of a pound of butter; set the saucepan on the fire, stirring occasionally for three-quarters of an hour; strain the sauce through a hair seive, and serve with beefsteak.

BRANDY PEACHES—A NEW MODE.—The usual way of preparing this delicious preserve is to take clingstone peaches, boil them in syrup until soft, and then put them in jars and cover with apple or peach brandy.

A better and simpler plan will be to take open-stone or soft peaches, peel them, cut them in two, take out the stone, put the halves into jars, cover thickly with crushed sugar and then fill each jar with diluted alcohol. To make a better flavor still, crack the stones and put in the kernels.

Pure alcohol will cost five dollars a gallon; and another of rain water, and you have the alcohol properly diluted. The peach and the kernel will give all necessary flavor.

I have tried this plan, and while it does not make so pretty a preserve, it makes one infinitely better and cheaper than the ordinary plan.

Other fruit may be treated in the same way. The apricot, the plum, the pear and the apple, all make a good preserve, treated in this manner.

YOUTH'S COLUMN.

Do It Well.

"There, that'll do," [illegible] throwing down the shoe-brush [illegible] very bright.

"Yes, pa," replied Harry, pouting, and taking up his brush in no very good humor, and brushing the dull boots until they shone nicely. When the boots were polished, he went to his father, who said to him,—

"My son, I want to tell you a short story. I once knew a poor boy whose mother taught him the proverb, 'Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.' That boy went to be a servant in a gentleman's family. He took pains to do everything well, no matter how trivial it seemed.—His employer was pleased and took him into his shop. He did his work well there. When he swept out the shop he did that well. When he was sent on an errand, he went quickly, and did his errand faithfully. When he was told to make out a bill, or to enter an account, he did that well. This pleased his employer so, that he advanced him from step to step, until he became head clerk, then a partner, and now he is a rich man, and anxious that his son Harry should learn to practise the rule which made him prosper."

"Why, pa, were you a poor boy once?"

"Yes, my son, so poor that I had to go into a family and black boots, wait at the table, and do other little menial services for a living. By doing those things well I was soon put, as I have told you, to do things deemed more important. Obedience to the proverb, with God's blessing, made me a rich man."

Harry never forgot the conversation. Whenever he felt like slighting a bit of work, he thought of it, and felt spurred to do his work properly. "*Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well,*" cheered him in his daily duties.

I commend the proverb to every lazy boy and girl. I hope it will make little Annie Careless do better sewing, make better progress with her music lessons, and take better care of her room. I hope, too, that Tom That'lldo will stir himself, and show that he regards the proverb by doing his work so well that there will be no need for those complaints which are made about him every day. O Tom, Tom, you will never be worth a shilling to yourself or anybody else if you don't mend your ways by learning to do your work well. Do you hear that, Tom? *Yes.* Very well, then, *do* as well as hear.

The Alarm Clock.

A lady, who found it difficult to awake so early as she desired in the morning, purchased an alarm clock. This kind of clock is so contrived as to strike with a very loud, whizzing noise, at any time the owner pleases. The lady placed the clock near the head of the bed, and, at the appointed time she found herself effectually aroused by the loud rattling sound. She immediately obeyed the summons, and felt the better all day for her early rising.

This continued for several weeks. The alarm clock faithfully performed its office, and was distinctly *heard*, so long as it was *promptly obeyed*. But, after a time, the lady grew tired of early rising, and, when awakened by the noisy monitor, merely turned herself, and slept again.

In a few days the clock ceased to arouse her from her slumber. It spoke just as loudly as ever, but she did not hear it, because she had acquired the habit of disobeying it. Finding that she might just as well be without an alarm clock, she formed the wise resolution, that if she ever heard the sound again, she would jump up instantly, and she would never allow herself to disobey the friendly warning.

Just so it is with *conscience*. If we obey its dictates, even to the most trifling particulars, we always hear its voice clear and strong. But *if we allow ourselves to do what we fear is not quite right*, we shall grow more and more sleepy, until the voice of conscience has no longer any power to awaken us.

The Sunken Lake.

The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says: "Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about 75 miles northeast from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruffled, and it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at 12 miles, and its breadth at 40. No living man ever has, and probably never will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent still, and mysterious in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills' like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountain in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of 45 degrees, and were able to denote several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most trustworthy citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

The Sabbath.

"Welcome, welcome, sweet day of rest!" No [illegible] work, no orders to fill, no [illegible] look over, no patience to [illegible] thousand wearying, [illegible]

Aye, pure, sweet, and holy is the day of rest in the family; but it is all too brief—transient as the outline of the silver vapor that floats on the summer sky—for the rush and turmoil of the troubling world will come back to-morrow. Let not that thought mar the gentle joy of this sweet day; remember, rather, there is a "home" whose peace is never interrupted, whose joy is never broken, whose repose dreads not to-morrow, and that a part of the privilege and happiness of to-day is to secure a place in that family whose circle is united forever more in our Father's home on high.—*Lynchburg News.*

Gnats and Camels.

The Pharisees were scrupulous about trifles, and careless as to real sins.

They watched for motes and overlooked beams. They paid tithes of mint, anise, and cummin, but neglected justice, mercy and faith. They were afraid to enter the palace of pagan Pilate, lest they should thereby be defiled. At the same time they were conspiring against the Holy One of God.

So the officers of the Inquisition mingled religious rites and prayers with the infliction of cruel tortures.

The Italian banditti, or highway robbers, are said to be very particular about their devotions.

A traveler in Spain describes a scene which he witnessed in a gambling saloon in Madrid. The sound of a little bell was heard in the street, announcing the procession of the host to the house of a sick person. Instantly cards and dice were thrown down, and every gambler was on his knees, in perfect silence, till the procession had passed by, when all resumed their places and their play.

I knew a man who was in the habit of introducing profane words into all his conversation, but he would never partake of a meal without first saying grace.

It is possible to observe the rubrics, and break the commandments.

Some consciences are like the Achilles of Greek fable, who was only vulnerable in one spot, and that the heel. Or like spiders' webs, which catch harmless flies, and are broken through by hornets and bats.

Remember which is "the *first* and *great* commandment." And which the second. All ritual or ceremonial things are subordinate to these. Do not mistake uniforms for soldiers, nor banners for muskets. Coleridge compares the ritual part of religion to a beautiful necklace worn by Faith; but drawn too tight it will strangle her.

The Bible teaches us that whatsoever we do, we should do all to the glory of God; and it also teaches us that *trying* and *praying* should go hand in hand.

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber for India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the mighty channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the windings of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers seem to offer themselves to the young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us, but the stream harries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a deeper and wider flood, among objects more striking than magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures and enjoyment and industry all around us; we are excited at some short lived disappointments. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot be delayed, whether rough or smooth, the river hastens on all the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our future voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal."

Religious Training.

It was the estimate of the late Dr. Baker, as cited by an exchange, that two-thirds of piously trained children become hopefully religious ere they pass the bloom of tender youth; while only one in twelve becomes so, among children who are not thus reared.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

AGENTS.

J. B. HUNTER & Co., Portsmouth, Va., are our agents to receive advertisements and subscriptions, in that city.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

A Constitutional Convention, in conformity with the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, will be held in this State, probably in November, to draft a plan of government which is to be the Constitution or organic law of the State, which will then be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

It is very essential that a Constitution be drawn in such a manner as to be also acceptable to Congress. If rejected by Congress, reconstruction or admission into the Union will be delayed. Then we should use every exertion to elect proper men as delegates to the Convention, in order that we may get an acceptable Constitution.

In order to effect this, it is of the utmost importance for all loyal men to unite upon a candidate or candidates, as the case may be, so that there be no division in the ranks of the Union men. Meetings should be held in every district in each county, to appoint delegates to a County Convention, to nominate suitable candidates, in whom they have implicit confidence, and who they know will serve them honestly and intelligently in the Convention.

After the candidates are placed in the field, mass meetings should be held at various points in every county, and good speakers secured to address the people and explain to them why they should vote for the nominees of the Convention in preference to any other candidate. In all counties where the contest is expected to be close, nothing should be left undone to have a complete and thorough organization of the Union party; and means of conveyance should be provided, for all who are too old, or infirm, or unwell, to walk to the polls, so that not a vote be lost.

Why should the Union party be so thoroughly organized, when it is known that, particularly in Western North Carolina, they are largely in the majority?—Because, as an exchange remarks:

"It is through a simple but thorough organization of this kind that the party in the minority—that is the party actually having the least number of voters—often defeats the party having a majority of the voters, because the minority voters all attend the election, while many of the majority voters remain at home, relying for success on the known fact of what is regarded as a safe majority."

We make these few suggestions, at an early day, for the consideration of our friends.

A County Convention to nominate candidates for the State Convention has already been held in Robeson county.—Rev. James Sinclair and O. S. Hayes, Esq. were nominated.

A Convention was to have been held in Asheborough, on Saturday last, to nominate candidates for Randolph; and at Pittsborough, on the 23d, to nominate for Chatham.

A Convention will be held in Greensborough on the 5th of October, to nominate for Guilford. In Smithfield, on the 12th October, to nominate for Johnston. And in Roxborough on the same day, to nominate for Person.,

At a Country Convention held in Salisbury on Saturday last, by the republicans, Messrs. C. S. Moring and Allan Rose were nominated for the approaching State Convention.

It is very natural that, owing to the unsettled state of the country, and the difficulties existing between the Executive and Legislative departments of the government, the people should be anxious in regard to the future. We copy from the Raleigh *Register* the following in relation to the Amnesty Proclamation, and the President and Congress:

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The new Amnesty Proclamation is merely a wholesale pardon, and accomplishes for fifty or a hundred thousand persons, what his special pardons have done for a few thousands, or hundreds—nothing more nor less. There is no political significance in it. It no more contains the Reconstruction Acts, or authorizes the amnestied parties to vote, than did any one of those special pardons, or the general pardon or amnesty which he issued with exceptions, in May, 1865. It was then contended that a pardon, special or general removed all disabilities, and exempted the parties relieved from the necessity of taking the test oath. But no one ever escaped in consequence of that claim, to be held to that test of loyalty; and no one will be permitted to vote, in consequence of being amnestied. We hope that the Southern people will fall into no such snare, as to attempt the assertion of such a right. It will accomplish nothing, except to inspire Congress with greater determination to preserve the disfranchising laws. The President will never dream of disregarding the terms of the Reconstruction Acts. It is probable that he would be glad to have his Proclamation construed to mean general enfranchisement; but he will leave the matter with the Courts to settle.—*Register.*

The President and Congress.

"We regard the stories about the President's intention to drive out Congress at the point of the bayonet from the Capitol, as too idle to merit serious consideration. We are not permitted to assume that he is a traitor or insane, which is implied in all such rumors; since an attempt of the kind would bring down upon him and his abettors, the speedy vengeance of an outraged people. There is no large standing army to carry into effect a revolutionary and treasonable programme of that character; and if there were, President Johnson could not use it for such a purpose.—The rumors to which we refer are at once unjust to the President, we doubt not, and highly injurious to the people; and we discard them as unworthy of serious consideration."

Border State Convention.

A committee of delegates from all of the border States is now in session in Baltimore. The first session was held on the 12th instant, when the following persons were elected permanent officers:

President—Hon. Horace Maynard.

Vice Presidents—Hon. B. T. Van Horn, Mo.; Col. J. H. Clendening, Mo.; Hon. R. R. Butler, Tenn.; Rev. Daniel Watkins, Tenn.; Hon. J. A. Cresswell, Md.; Geo. A. Cook, Md.; Harman Robinson, Del.; Robert H. Cummens, Del.; Samuel Segars, Del.; David Gosborn, W. V.; Mr. Gallagher, W. V.; J. T. Johnson, D. C.; P. P. Clarke, D. C.

Secretaries—James W. Clayton, Md.; J. Henry Sellman, Md.; W. F. Taylor, Tenn.; J. Russ, Del.; Col. H. Stone, Nashville; C. S. Baker, D. C.; Levin J. Cannon, Del.

The object of the Convention is to equalize and liberalize the laws of the respective border States.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—T. Chitty—U. S. Dept. Marshal, Execution Sale.

H. A. Lemly—Buggy for sale.

A. T. Zevely—Sulky for sale.

A. T. Zevely—Spears' Patent Fruit Preserving Solution.

H. D. Lott—Ohio Corn Husker.

New Books at Blum's.

ROBINSON'S GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS.—It will be seen, by advertisement, that this popular Circus will exhibit at this place on the 3d of October. For a number of years no exhibition of the kind has visited this immediate section of country, and we presume nearly every body will turn out on this occasion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—H. H. Helper, the Assessor of the 6th District, gives notice to those who had any property, spirits, brandy or whisky, seized by the Revenue officers, to inform him immediately of the time, quantity and kind of property seized, and all the particulars of the seizure.

STOKES COUNTY.—The full registration for Stokes, as reported by both Boards, is 1246 whites and 396 colored.

In Surry county, whites 732, colored 396.

In Guilford, whites 1,581, colored 720.

THE CLOSE.—Wednesday and Thursday closed the registration in this county. We learn that the Registrars have given general satisfaction, with very few exceptions.

☞ Our acknowledgement is due our friend, E. A. Vogler, Esq., for a plate of very nice cake and pitcher of lemonade, which was received a little too late to be mentioned in connection with the hymenial notice of Mr. A. F. Pfohl, last week.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mr. E. A. Vogler. Our best wishes attend the happy couple.

LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in New Orleans, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24—P. M.

From the President of the Howard Association, we learn that they have received money sufficient for the expenses thus far. They have acknowledged, in daily receipts, liberal donations from all the principal Northern cities. The expenses at present are $2,500 per day.

The applications for relief, registered today, are sixty families, in some of which every member is sick. About the same number of applications were made yesterday.

The number of deaths are daily increasing.

From this statement will be seen the necessity of continued and liberal material aid from the friends of humanity everywhere.

The Howard Association, of this City, has been extending relief to the infected districts in the State.

The interments for the day, ending at six this morning, were 82.

Letters from La Grange, Texas, to be laid before the Howard Association here, state that the number of citizens remaining in the town is barely 500. Yet the interments reached 24, in two days. The average daily is 8. Those attacked are almost sure to die.

The disease is fatal in nine cases out of ten. Every house is filled with sickness and death. Whole families are swept away and in some cases there is no one left to bury the dead. The disease is spreading in the country. There are no provisions in town. The country people are afraid to venture in with produce.

On the 9th not even meal could be had to make gruel for the sick. Business is ceased entirely. The newspapers have suspended publication. The jail is emptied of inmates, who fled in terror from the scene of desolation.

WHEELING, VA., Sept. 23.—The Wheeling Stables, with 30 horses belonging to Adams' Express Company, have been burned. A man was badly injured.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order for election of a State Convention. The election will come off October 22d.

GENERAL NEWS.

Europe.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued an address to his followers and adherents announcing that the time has come to overthrow the tyranny of the Pope, restore Rome to Italy, and give the Eternal City its ancient supremacy as the capital of the Italian nation. King Victor Emmanuel, meantime, has promulgated a proclamation warning all Italians against taking part in, aiding or abetting the revolutionary movement, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy and of nations. The proclamation concludes with the threat that the Government will not fail to visit with rigorous punishment all persons found engaged in illegal hostilities against the Papal authorities.

A dispatch from Rome, received in London, states that the Pope has publicly denounced the proposed sale of the Church lands in Italy, and has declared the decree of the Italian Government to that effect null and void.

A train on the Northwestern Railroad in the western part of Iowa, was, a few days since, delayed one hour and a quarter by grasshoppers, which covered the track so thick that the engine-drivers slipped on the rails.

Advices from the Indian Territory state that the cholera has broken out and is raging violently among the wild Indians on the plains.

A red cedar post is standing in Sharon, N. S., which is not at all decayed, though put in its present position in 1749—118 years ago.

The revenne of Girard College has increased so largely that it is proposed soon to add to the number of beneficiaries.—There are about 500 orphans now in the school.

Mr. Robt. C. Gilchrist, a prominent member of the Charleston, South Carolina bar, and Captain T. S. Budd, of that city, are said to be heirs to an estate of fifty million pounds left by Wm. Budd, of London.

A number of prominent citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., were arrested on Tuesday, charged with complicity in the burning of a railroad bridge in 1861, with the intention of thereby precipitating a train of Union soldiers into the river.

It is stated that there was a furious snow storm on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on Thursday of last week. Parties ascending were driven back. The thermometer fell to below the freezing point, and ice made on the telegraph poles an inch thick.

The Indian War.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Sept. 16.—The Indians have celebrated the advent of the commissioners and the full moon by breaking out in fiercer hostilities along the route. Five attacks were made upon stage stations between here and Fort Wallace on Friday. At Downer's station, eighteen government mules and five horses were captured. A citizen stock tender was killed and his body filled with arrows. Several men were wounded, and the soldiers were driven into their huts. No Indians injured. Gunnel Spring station and Castle Rock station were both attacked. A government train at the latter lost stock. To-day forty wagons were attacked at Crow creek, between here and Ellsworth. Twenty-one government mules, and some valuable horses and $5,000 in greenbacks were captured, two drivers were killed and one wounded. The stage was also fired into this morning.

The prairie has been fired for fifty miles by the Indians, and other atrocities too numerous for mention by telegraph have occurred. The troops have been ordered to act only on the defensive, and the Indians are appearing in large bodies and threatening total destruction to stations and travel.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Omaha dispatches confirm the report of peace with the Brule and Ogaila Indians. Great fears are entertained for the safety of a party of engineers on the road between Fort Smith and Virginia City. The Indians have notified the contractors that the railroad shall not be built beyond Fort Hayes.—There is great excitement along the road and the laborers are leaving their work.

Death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, G. C. B. Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Great Britain to the United States, died in Boston this morning about two o'clock. Sir Frederick left his residence in Washington about two weeks since, for a trip through the northern and Eastern States. Last evening, about nine o'clock, he arrived at the Tremont House in Boston, suffering with a severe sore throat. He immediately went to bed and physicians were summoned, but he grew worse and died about two o'clock this morning.

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A COURT MARSHAL.—The sentence of Capt. Charles Frederick Brown, Thirty-seventh United States colored troops, who was tried before a court marshal in Raleigh, in November last, has just been confirmed by Gen. Grant. Capt. Brown was tried on the charges of selling the property of the United States and appropriating to his own use the proceeds of the sales. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dishonaraqly dismissed from the service, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or hereafter to become due; to be forever disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under the government; to pay a fine of $2,000 and be imprisoned in Fort Macon, North Carolina, until the fine is paid; and that the name and place of abode of the criminal and the sentence be published in the newspapers of the States of Massachusetts and North Carolina. In approving the sentence, the Secretary of War announces that Captain Brown ceased to be an officer of the United States army on the 31st ult.

ILLNESS OF THAD. STEVENS.—Washington, Sept. 23.—Dispatches from Lancaster say that Stevens is very sick, and is supposed to be dying.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, P. M.

A. T. Stewart is dead. He left $70,000,000.

THE GREAT CRISIS.

PREPARED FOR THE "PRESS."

FOURTHLY, the coming of Christ, wrathfully, in its second stage, to take up to the heavens all remaining Christians converted during the tribulation, and then immediately to descend at the battle of Armageddon to destroy Antichrist and to begin the Millennium, is at the end of the seven years, and two months and a half after the Covenant.

This second Act or crisis in our Lord's return will be a *wrathful* manifestation of his presence in flaming fire, taking vengeance on those that obey not his gospel: (Matt. xxiv. 30, 31; Mark xiii. 24-27; Luke 25-27; Rev. vii. 9-17; xi. 15-19,) whereas the first crisis in his return will have been *peaceful*, for the sole purpose of removing the watchful Christians to meet him in the heavens.

The battle of Armageddon is then fought immediately after the ingathering to the heavens of the great multitude of the elect, and it is described in the nineteenth chapter of Revelation, and the fourteenth of Zachariah, and the thirty-eighth of Ezekiel. After this, the Millennium is ushered in, and the spared remnant of mankind will be converted, and the kingdom of Christ universally established. "And during the Millennial dispensation, Christianity will obtain a complete outward victory, unconditional recognition from all potentates and governments, the most glorious development in all relations and situations, of life, art, and science; when all relationships of life, the highest as well as the lowest, will be based on divine love and consecrated to God."

In view of these grand manifestations of divine power in the world, let us each seek for the divine power to operate in our souls to remove sin and to introduce righteousness, for God will give his Holy Spirit to those who ask for it.

FOR THE PRESS.

The Honey Bee.

In my last article, I took up the subject of the honey bee. It claims our special attention at this time, as upon it depends, in part, the welfare of the economy.

All the advantages that can be made available for the bees to gather the largest amount of honey in the shortest space of time, should be done, as our honey seasons do not last long. From the habits of industry in these little insects, we should be impelled to provide all sources for their gathering and storing honey. It is within the reach of every one who has an acre of land, to do something which will inure to his benefit, and there is nothing that will do more to enhance the profits arising from his bees, than by raising buckwheat. It is one of the best honey producing plants we have.

In a favorable year, an acre of buckwheat in blossom can furnish twenty-five pounds of honey daily, and a strong stock of bees, not having over a half mile to fly can carry in from six to eight pounds a day; of course, a portion of this is used by the bees for building comb. There is a prevailing opinion among a class of bee-keepers, that bees gather the wax from plants, but this is a mistaken idea. The wax is generated by the bee. It is on the same principle as animals are fed large quantities of grain to enable them to secrete a few pounds of fat; so bees, in like manner, consume about twenty pounds of honey to produce one of wax. The wax exudes from the rings or folds of the abdomen of the worker, forming thin flakes or scales, which are removed as fast as formed and used for constructing combs. It takes about two and a half pounds of wax to fill a hive of ordinary size with comb.—By confining a swarm of bees in a movable comb hive and feeding them, the bees will build comb, consuming about twenty pounds of sweet to produce one pound of comb or wax. It will readily be seen that wax is by far the most expensive article used by the bees. The time spent in constructing the comb should also be taken into the account, which, if occupied in gathering honey, would, at this season of the year, enable them to store much more, and making the cost of a pound of comb equivalent to at least twenty-five pounds of honey." This honey, at twenty cents per pound, would give us five dollars as the cost of a pound of comb. Good combs melted into wax and taken to market might bring thirty cents per pound, which deducted from the cost price, would show a loss of four dollars and seventy cents on every pound of wax sold. These estimates show that the bee-keeper cannot afford to melt down any combs that can be used to advantage by the bees. If first swarms are put into hives furnished with empty combs, they will often fill them in an incredible short time, and swarm the same season. The movable frame hives are indispensable to the successful bee-keeper.—These empty combs can be readily fastened in the empty frames by the little scraps of comb that are trimmed off. Frames when thus filled may be given to strong colonies in exchange for frames of honey. Stocks kept supplied in this way through the gathering season, will store astonishing quantities of honey; and in autumn, if any lack provisions for winter, it is easy to give them some of the full combs previously removed.

The time is approaching when the bee-keeper should look to the condition of his stocks, and if there are any that have not a winter's supply, then they should be furnished. The old practice of destroying bees, in order to secure their honey, should be done away with, because it is a very easy matter to save all the bees, and by so doing the apiarian will be enabled to start with strong stocks in the spring. Take two weak families and unite them, and they will consume but little more honey than each would if left separate. The reason of this is, a strong colony is able to maintain the proper degree of warmth in cold weather, which greatly lessens the consumption of food.

To unite them successfully, treat them to tobacco smoke, which will induce them to fill themselves with honey, and serves to give them the same scent. Remove the combs, with the bees adhering, and place them together in the same hive. Then close the hive and place it on the stand occupied by the strongest of the two united, for a day or so, if the weather is warm enough for the bees to fly, then open it at sunset, and you will have no trouble. If the weather is too cool for them to fly, you need not close the hive.

J. W. H.

Order from Gen. Canby.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—P. M.

Gen. Canby has issued the following order:

H'D'QRS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 7, 1867.

General Order No. 86.

It being known that many persons, subject to parole under the terms of the surrender of the insurgent armies, have, since the ninth day of April, 1865, voluntarily exiled themselves from the States lately in rebellion, thereby evading obligations manfully assumed and faithfully observed by all others subject thereto, and have since returned to the United States:

It is ordered that all such persons now resident or domiciled or who may hereafter become resident or domiciled within the limits of the Second Military District, the States of North and South Carolina, be required to give, within thirty days after the receipt of this order, at the Headquarters of the Post or District in which they may be resident or domiciled, the parole prescribed on the 9th day of April, 1865.

The parole will be given in duplicate—one to be retained by the person who gives it, and the other to be forwarded to District Headquarters for record and transmittal. The Provost Marshal General of the District is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major General CANBY:

LOUIS V. CAZIARE, A. A. G.

General Orders.—No. 89.

H'D'QRS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 14, 1867.

Paragraph two of General Order, No 32 dated May 30, 1867, is modified as following: All citizens assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year, and are qualified, and have been or may be duly registered as voters, are hereby duly qualified to serve as jurors. It shall be a sufficient ground of challenge to the competency of a person drawn as a juror, that he has not been duly registered as a voter. Such right of challenge may be exercised in behalf of the people or the accused in all criminal proceedings, and by either party in all civil actions or proceedings. Any requirements of a property qualification for jurors in addition to the qualification herein prescribed is hereby abrogated.

The Governors of North and South Carolina respectfully are hereby authorized and empowered to order, if it should be necessary special terms of Courts to be held for the purpose of revising and preparing jury lists and to provide for summoning and drawing jurors in accordance with the requirements of this order.

By command of
Brevet Major General EO. R. S. CANBY.
Louis V. Caziare, A. A. A. G.

Order by General Grant.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

The following order has been issued:

H'D'QRS OF ARMY, ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, '67.

General Order No. 86.

District Commanders will co-operate with the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, in reducing the number of employees and volunteers still retained in the service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the army to take their places, when it can be done without manifest detriment to the service.

By command of Gen. Grant;
E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. General.

Important Circular from General Miles.

Attention is invited to the following Circular, just issued by Gen. Miles.

BUREAU OF R., F. & ABANDONED LANDS,
H'dq'rs, Asst. Com. State of N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 4th, 1867.

Circular, No. 15.

In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of this Bureau, it is ordered that immediately on the receipt of this Circular, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in the regularly organized hospitals, and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen, already established, and that the State officials, who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be immediately notified of this order, so that they may assume charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

In notifying State and County officials of this change, they will be requested to make report as to what course they will pursue, which reports will be consolidated by Sub-Districts and forwarded to this office. Prompt action, and the necessity of assuming the charge of their own poor, will be impressed upon the proper authorities, as the government and private sympathies cannot be expected to always provide for the destitute as they have heretofore done.

Officers and agents are requested to use all means in their power to impress upon the colored people the importance of providing for their future exigencies, by economical habits and saving of money; inducing them to deposit their surplus means in the "Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company," an institution incorporated by act of Congress. Branches of this Company have been opened in Wilmington and New Berne, and a third is proposed to be established in Raleigh, to which places money can be sent through the Bureau.—By attention and exertion it may become advantageous to establish other branches in this State, and corresponding advantages thus be gained.

By command of Col. & Bvt. Maj. Gen. N. A. MILES, Asst. Commissioner.

JACOB F. CHUR,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. A. A. A. Gen.

The Michigan State Prison made boots and shoes valued at $40,000, and were sold last month.

[From the Warrenton Courier.]

Letter from Prof. Jas. H. Foote.

MR. EDITOR.—As these are times of paramount importance, when it becomes every patriotic citizen so to act and speak, in endeavoring to shape his political course, that there should be no mistaking his position before the public, I have thought proper to ask a small space in your columns in order that my record should not be longer misrepresented. I should not think it necessary to do this, were it not for the fact that some persons have thought proper to animadvert somewhat severely upon what they learned was my present political status, and doubtless from a misapprehension of my true position, growing out of some conversation with citizens in the town of Warrenton, in regard to what is our duty in the coming elections. If my friends should think the matter of sufficient import, I would respectfully invite their attention the following remarks, and any disagreement thereto by any person, if respectfully expressed, will not be the least offensive to the writer. Indeed, a discussion, conducted in a forbearing spirit on the great questions involved in our present unhappy situation, would tend to good rather than evil. It is only when citizens do not understand each other, or are misrepresented, that differences exist and from mole hills into mountains grow. I am free to confess, that I believe all sane people are anxious to be relieved from military rule—to enjoy once more political freedom under the constitution—to see our dear old State once more re-occupying her proud position in the Union with all her internal machinery complete, and working harmoniously for the benefit of all her citizens. That peace and prosperity should flourish in all our borders are things to be desired by all. But to attain these great objects, various plans are desired—hardly any great number would agree ex, actly upon any one method of restoring the State to her proper position and securing happiness to all. There can be no question as to the object aimed at by all candid men. We are now in a state of uncertainty and confusion, occupying the novel position of being ruled by two Governors—the one elected by the people, and and the other exercising military and civil jurisdiction unchecked and unrestrained by any authority of the first. I take it for granted that the people do not want this dual form of government which stifles and utterly destroys all encouragement to thrift and enterprise. Now what, I have stated in the conversations alluded to, is this, that I am in favor of a faithful and speedy compliance with the acts of Congress as the quickest method of relief.—These acts are the supreme laws of the land, and in my opinion, a non-compliance or opposition by the people of the South, would be a much more disasterous state of affairs than we now have. I would like to see all our citizens enfranchised—all exercising the privilege of free men; but it is useless, nay suicidal, to resist the powers of Congress, or even to remain passive in this emergency—for Congress is fully determined that this State shall be restored; and if we defeat the means adopted for her restoration, we could not reasonably expect better terms. Further disfranchisement and confiscation might possibly follow. It is my candid opinion that we have it now in our power to restore the State and secure all the rights of equality and justice with the States North. I have stated also that I was in favor of the Convention, now proposed, as a means of restoration.

I regard this State Convention as fraught with momentous interests to us all. Whatever changes are there made will, perhaps remain for a long time to come, for weal or for woe. We cannot stop to discuss the question whether or not we *will* have a Convention—this is a foregone conclusion. Look at the result of registration, but one moment, is sufficient to convince any one that there will be a Convention, this being so, should we be indifferent whom we will send as delegates to overthrow the laws, which have been in existence for generations, and build up new ones? Can any good citizen, who has properly reflected be idle—take no part in the selection of men for such great undertakings? Can any one of us feel no emotion for his country's good, when such tremendous undertakings are at stake? These considerations alone have influenced me to speak my sentiments in regard to political affairs apart from all party affiliations. I have never mingled in political life, never held any political office, and I am no candidate—have no desire to be or expressed any such intention to any one. I do not, I say, propose to enter the political arena. I simply express my opinion as a private citizen, that if reconstruction is defeated or the policy of resistance is long maintained, our troubles and difficulties must increase. If the mass of white citizens will but agree to unite with the colored people to aid them in their political rights, encourage them to education and usefullness among us, we will ere long see a more prosperous state of affairs—free from all fears of confiscation or other restrictions, and many of those vexed questions settled forever. For myself, I have long since resolved to accept in good faith the terms offered to us, and while I regret and deeply regret the troubles which hang so heavily upon us, I rejoice they are no worse. I have not despaired of the future. We cannot repair the dead past. We may cling to a brighter future and yet leave a free country as a legacy to our children, and to our children's children. In conclusion, I am proud to say that in entertaining, as I do, these sentiments, they are in harmony with those of the best patriots in our country. This, Mr. Editor, is the substance of what I have said in regard to politics, and for which some people would call me a *Radical*.

Respectfully, yours,
JAS. H. FOOTE.

Warrenton, Aug. 1866.

VOCAL MUSIC.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS will be given by the undersigned, at any village, church, or neighborhood, where a school of twenty-five scholars can be made.

Terms moderate. For further information address

A. H. KLLIS,
Professor of Vocal Music,
Clemmonsville, N. C.

Aug., 1867. 2-1m

Freaks of a Lunatic.

HE PRONOUNCES THE DAYS OF THE PRESIDENT NUMBERED.

[Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Herald.]

A man assuming to be the Son of God, and predicting that President Johnson has only forty-eight hours to live, has made himself prominent here since Thursday. His name is John C. Clark, and he is said to be from Wisconsin. Yesterday morning he appeared at the State Department and endeavored to get an interview with Secretary Seward in order to obtain a letter of introduction to the President. Officer Nutting was called upon to arrest him which he did and took him to the Police Headquarters. He had remained there some time in custody, yet was not placed in the lock-up, when watching his opportunity, he took leg bail and was soon in the street making good speed, and Mr. Thomas Fenlour, clerk of Major Richards, followed him at a lively pace. Mr. Fenlour succeeded in catching the fugitive when he reached Sixth street, and took him back to the station-house, where he affirmed that he was the Son of God and had a mission from God and that Andrew Johnson's days were numbered—he would not live forty-eight hours; he was going to have an interview with him at all hazards. He was taken below and locked up in a cell, when he remarked, "This is a pretty place to put the Son of God in." He will be held until something more can be ascertained about him, and if it is found he is insane, as he appears to be, an effort will be made to get him in the insane asylum. He is a man about forty years old, and says he has been in the city two weeks. He has no place to stay, and says that "like the blessed Saviour he has the hearts of the people, and goes from house to house." About a year ago, it will be remembered, an insane man sought interviews with the President, representing that he had a special mission from Chicago. After failing repeatedly to get an audience, he went off to Chicago and wrote a letter to the President, stating that he tried several times to see him, but now the President must come to Chicago and see him if he (the President) wanted to hear the important communications he had to make.

VOLCANIC REGION.—The *Montana Post* says that an exploring party, which has been to the head waters of the Yellow Stone river, has just returned, and reports seeing one of the greatest wonders of the world. For eight days the party traveled through a volcanic country, emitting blue flame and a living stream of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, long level plains intervening between rolling mounds. On the summits of these rolling mounds were craters from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters from four to six inches in diameter, from which streamed a blaze and a constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they traveled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity.

A GIGANTIC FORGERY.—A forged check for $75,000, purporting to be that of Commodore Vanderbilt, was presented at the Bank of New York on the 11th of July last, and the amount paid. The forgery was not discovered till August 19th, when Mr. Vanderbilt audited his accounts. Since that period, detectives have been working up the case, and have finally arrested a person representing himself to be Henry Livingstone. He was secured on his farm in the State of Illinois, where he was living in great style. But $10,000 in money was secured, the balance having been expended on his farm and in the purchase of valuable horses.

The Latest Trick.

A friend writes us from Wilkesboro', that sharpers are fleecing the innocent housewives of that section in the following manner:

They propose to exchange new feathers for old ones, but not having their new feathers along in the wagons, they make a deposit of 40 cents per pound for the old feathers in greenbacks, the good wife empties half her beds, they drive off with the load and never return. Of course the money which they leave is counterfeit.

We learn that a good many families trusting to the representation of the strangers, their show of honesty in depositing money, and led the more easily astray by the desire to get new feathers for old ones by exchange, have been deprived of their beds, and will have to sleep harder this winter than ever before. Keep a sharp lookout for these swindlers, and when you catch them, turn them over to an officer for trial.—*Standard.*

DEBTS DUE FOR NEGROES.—Our readers will be interested in the decision of the case of Agnew vs Bobo, just tried in the U. S. Court at Greenville, S. C., Judge Bryan presiding.

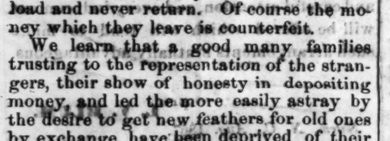
According to the ruling of His Honor in this case, debts created in the purchase of slaves are good and will be enforced in the Federal Courts. The warranty of the negro, as a slave for life, will not alter the case though he was emancipated by the war; because this was an event unforeseen by the vendor, and for which he cannot be held responsible.

It is also decided that the sequestration of debts of the Confederate Government, and their payment to a Receiver, does not release the debtor from paying them to the creditor.

These are important points, and if they are sustained by the higher Courts, as they will probably be, the effect upon personal liabilities will be extensive.

Old North State.

WALL PAPER



WINDOW SHADES, FIRE SCREENS, &c., all cheap for cash. L. V. BLUM.

Marbled and Fancy Papers,
suitable for covering and lining Fancy Boxes. for sale at BLUM'S.

Look to Your Interest.

All persons who desire the benefit of the "Bankrupt act" passed by Congress, would do well to remember that the said act went into operation *on the 1st day of June*, 1867,—and if they do not apply within *one year from that time*, they cannot take the benefit of the act successfully without their assets pay *fifty per centum* of the claims against their estates, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of their creditors who have proved their claims, is filed in their cases at or before the time or application for discharge. By delay, therefore, *many* will be unable to become Bankrupts. That our readers may see the clause of the act to which we allude, we here insert it: "And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after one year from the time this act shall go into operation, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets do not pay *fifty per centum* of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their claims, is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge." Thos. B. Keogh, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for this District, will attend the Superior Courts of the several counties of the District for the purpose of receiving applications from those who may desire to avail themselves of the benefit of the Bankrupt Act passed by the last Congress.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Internal Revenue Decisions.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, August 3, 1867.

A person who bottles ale, beer, porter, or any other liquors, for sale, must pay the special tax as a dealer in liquor for the premises, where such bottling is done if any sales thereof are effected there.

A person who takes out fermented or other liquors in the manner of a pedler, delivering the same to purchasers, must pay the special tax of fifty dollars, as peddler of liquors, whether the liquors so sold be in bottles or any other package, large or small, unless the liquors are previously *ordered* from the dealer in liquors at his place of business as such.

If a person who carries out liquors for a dealer effects a single sale thereof from his wagon, in the manner of a peddler, he should be assessed as a peddler of liquors.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND.
Acting Commissioner.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C. SEPT. 27, 1867.

Bacon, 16 to 20 cents and scarce.
Beeswax, 30 cents.
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 20 cents per lb, rather scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by the bale of fifty bunches; $2 25 single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 16 cts, by the bale of 800 yards; 18 cts single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 12 @ 15 cents.
CORN brings 90 cts. cash @ $1 00 trade 56 lbs to the bushel.
Cheese, none now in market.
Eggs, 10 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, Dull at $5 per 100 pounds.
Feathers 40 cents. "
FRUIT, Dried Apples 3 to 4 cents, extra bright and fine sliced, 4cents.
" *Peaches*, pealed, 8 @ 15 cts. only very extra command 15.
" *Peaches*, unpeeled halves, 6 c
" " " quarters 5 cts.
" *Blackberries*, 6 to 8 cts.
" *Cherries*, 25 cents.
" *Plums*, 15@20 cts.
" *Damsons*, 15 cts.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 12½ per lb.
Lard, 15 @ 16 cents.
Leather, Sole, 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 50 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 00 @ 1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 20 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 50 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 16⅔, clarified 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $4 00 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75—extra fine white will command $2 00. Good deal offering, not much selling. Buyers holding at $2.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weight. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 36lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clover seed 64lbs.

Portsmouth Market.—CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. B. HUNTER & CO., *General Commission Merchants.*

SEPT. 16.—Cotton, 21@24 c.; Rags, 5; Corn, $1,10 by Cargo; Oats, 60 c.; Spirits of Turpentine, 58c; Rosin, $3 @ 86; Salt, G. A., $2,30; Liverpool Salt, fine $3,30; Rope, 12½c.; Baling, 28@30 c.; Lime, $1,50@$2,50; Bacon, hog round 17c.; Lard 16 c.; Flax Seed, $2,50; Meal $1,30; Wheat $1 50 a $2 50.

DRIED FRUIT.

Apples, 5@6c.; Peaches Pealed, 15@20 c.; Peaches unpealed, 6@8; Pears, 25@30c.; Cherries, 25@30c., (Seedless.) Blackberries, 7½@8c.

All Dried fruits should be packed in Barrels.

FAYETTEVILLE, Sept. 10.—Bacon 17 a 18; Flour $10 a $11; Corn $1 60 a $1 70; Wheat $1 65; Oats 75c.

WILMINGTON, September 14.—Flour 84 a 16; Corn $1 25 a $1 30; Oats 90; Whisky, N. C., $2 25 a $3 00; Molasses, Cuba, 45 a 50; Bacon 17 a 21; Lard 17 a 18.

SALISBURY, Sept. 17.—Bacon 14 a 16; Corn $1 15; Flour $4 50 a $5 00.

DANVILLE, Sept. 16.—Tobacco—Fine yellow wrappers 75c to $4; Medium yellow wrappers 30 to 75; Good Fillers 18 to 30; Medium Fillers 10 to 18; Extra Smoking Lugs 25 to 35; Dark Lugs 8 to 15. Bacon 18 a 20; Lard 20; Wheat $2 10 a $2 25; Corn $1 25; Flour $14 a $16; Oats 75.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Cotton, coffee, flour and wheat unchanged. White Corn $1 16; yellow $1 20.

ROBINSON'S



GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS!

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Bruce's Cross Roads, Tuesday October 1st.
Kernersville, Wednesday, " 2nd.
Salem, Thursday, " 3rd.
Huntsville, Friday, " 4th.

A. ROBINSON,.....Manager.
CHAS. COVELLI,.....Equestrian Director.
DR. STEVENS,.....Treasurer.
HIRAM DAY,.....Master of Circus.

THE Manager would respectfully state that in organizing this Circus Company he spared neither time, labor nor money, to make the present combination the most

BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE

ever presented to the patronage of the public.—The four quarters of the globe have contributed their choicest gems to form this brilliant constellation!

THIS GRAND ALLIANCE OF

talent is organized upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the extraordinary and varied performances of the great array of

FOREIGN AND NATIVE TALENT,

will inaugurate a new era in amusements. The entertainments will be produced with a degree of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

Prominent among the leading members of this extensive Troupe, will be found the following names:

BOB SMITH, Clown and Humorist, the favorite son of Momus; the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality and genuine Humor; a living exemplification of the old adage "Laugh and grow Fat."

Mr. CHAS. COVELLI, Clown and Character Equestrian, in his great act of

PETE JENKINS.

Mons. CUTLER, in his great Cannon Ball Act, and other eminent performers.

Admission, ... Cents.
Children, under 10 years. . . . Cents.

To all parts of the Mammoth Pavillion. No Standing room. Room for all. Afternoon and Evening. ☞ Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock.—Commences at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

GILES PULLMAN,
General Business Agent.

Celebration.

ABBOTT'S CREEK, Sept. 6, 1867.

SIR:—Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper that there will be a Grand Celebration, to celebrate the 3rd Anniversary of *Johnson's raid with loyal men to the United States forces*, at Chalk Level, in Forsyth county, on the 15th of October next. All loyal men, Heroes and Union League men, are invited. Bring your families along. We expect good speaking, and at least four or five thousand persons.

J. L. J., for the Committee.

Standard please copy.

☞ There will be a called meeting of the Grand Council of the State at night.

Execution Sale!

PURSUANT to an execution from the United States Circuit Court, June Term, 1867, in the case of the United States against Laurence Hauser, I shall sell at public sale, on the 5th day of October, 1867, the following property, to wit: One Still and Fixtures, six Stands, six Kegs; one Mule, one Cow and Calf, one one-horse Wagon; seven Bee-Stands, nine head of Hogs, two Sheep, two Beds, one Clock, one Corner Cupboard, one Chest, one large Iron Pot; five bushels of Wheat, and seven or eight acres of growing Corn.

Sale to be at the house of Laurence Hauser, in Stokes County, on Crooked Creek, near Old Richmond.

Terms of Sale, Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
D. R. GOODLOE,
U. S. Marshal.
T. CHITTY, Dept'y Marshal.
Sept. 27, 1867. 6-2t

The Ohio Corn Husker!



FOR SALE BY THE MERCHANTS IN SALEM AND WINSTON.
H. D. LOTT, General Southern Agent.

PRIME CLOVER SEED, KENTUCKY Blue Grass, English Lawn and other Grass Seed, for sale by H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Sept 27, 1867. 1m.

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S,

SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS.
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
Thompson's Seasons, Davenport's U. S. Hist.
A large lot of Superior **Lead Pencils,** and Superfine PASTELL COLORS, (*Red and Blue.*)
Also a lot of BILL PAPER.
Sept. 20, 1867.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS FOR SALE.

GUANO.

I EXPECT to receive, this week,

100,000 lbs. No. 1 Peruvian Guano.
20,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano.
10,000 lbs Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate.

I will sell by the Bag or Ton; delivered here, or at High Point.

Will also receive a large lot of

SALT AND MOLASSES.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867. 4-tf

50 TONS

BRIGHT DRIED APPLES, AND 500 lbs. of PEACH LEATHER, wanted immediately, by

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept, 13, 1867. 4-tf.

ANTI-MALARIAL BITTERS!

GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

AS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

September, 13, 1867. 4-tf.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION. 1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET, TRIMMING AND VELVET RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,
Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,
STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given. 3-2m.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment, always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜
A. T. ZEVELY.
August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

Fine White Chester Pigs.

I HAVE a dozen fine CHESTER SOW PIGS, for breeders, now on hand and for sale.—Also one BOAR PIG.

Would also sell a fine young

BULL CALF,

of Mr. H. W. Fries' stock, now about twenty months old.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 6, 1867. 3-tf,

Society for Protection of Property.

Owing to recent heavy expenses, a tax of fifty cents on each member has been assessed. All those who have not yet paid the same, are hereby earnestly requested to pay to the Treasurer, Mr. J. G. SIDES, on or before the next regular meeting, which will be held at the Commissioner's Hall, in Salem, on Saturday before December Court, when it is hoped all the members will be present, as business of importance is to be transacted,—having reference to a change in the Constitution, relative to the time and place of future meetings of the Society.

CHAS. BRIETZ, *Clerk.*
Salem, August, 31st, 1867. 3m.

FARINA AND CORN STARCH.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
2-tf

Good Clover Seed

FOR SALE BY E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. Sept. 13, 1867. 4-tf

MONOCACY BITTERS.

The best Tonic in the World!

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c., &c.
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

Buggy for Sale.

A good Second-hand Buggy for sale cheap.—Will take produce or wood in payment.
Sept. 20-2t. H. A. LEMLY.

Sulky for Sale.

Having no use for my Sulky, I offer it for sale. It is in good repair.
Sept. 20. A. T. ZEVELY.

POPULAR SUMMER BOOKS.

ST. ELMO.

A splendid new Novel by Miss Augusta J. Evans.

This book is considered the best of Miss Evans' works.

SCHONBERG-COTTA FAMILY.

This well known book is still a favorite among the people. Everybody would be benefited by perusing it.

SUNNY BANK.

This is one of Marion Harland's most entertaining works, and has passed through large editions in a comparative short time.

SPURGEON'S GEMS,

Or selections from Spurgeon's Sermons.

HORSE SHOE ROBINSON.

By Kennedy. This old book has been renewed periodically for many years, and has lost none of its interest.

The above book, with numerous other articles in the Book and Stationery line, may be found at BLUM'S.

SPURGEON'S LATEST BOOK!

MORNING BY MORNING

OR

DAILY READINGS FOR FAMILY AND CLOSET

FOR SALE - - - AT BLUM'S.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,
AT BLUM'S.

NEW LOT OF BOOKS.

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note, Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter, Counting House, Common Journal, &c., &c.

Drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, Blot. Pads,

—ALSO—

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge
Ink Erasers, Rubber Bands and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates
German Colors,
&c., &c.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, & DREAM BOOKS,

INKS.

BLACK, RED, BLUE AND INDELIBLE INKS
For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Wearing of the Gray, Surry of Eagle's Nest,
Just received at BLUM'S.

J. G. VEACH'S

MAIL AND EXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM.

Leaves High Point at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ The Reidsville Express runs in connection with this line three times per week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25th, 1867. 25-3m

Berkley, Millar & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

16 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va
L. BERKLEY, W. M. MILLAR, J. W. GRANDY
1-1y. *Formerly of N. C.*

FOR SALE.

A lot of New sheet copper for sale. Also Stills repaired at short notice.

JACOB REICH.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 16, 1867. 1-3t.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND

Produce Commission Merchants,

Corner High & Water Streets,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-1y.

SPEAR'S PATENT

FRUIT PRESERVING SOLUTION,

FOR the preservation of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, JELLIES, WINES, CIDER, &c., &c., without sugar and without expensive sealing or air-tight jars.

One Bottle will preserve 128 pounds of Fruit, or 48 gallons of Wine or Cider.

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL AND EFFECTUAL.

☞ For sale by A. T. ZEVELY ☜
at the Drug Store, P. O. Building.
Salem, N. C., 1867. 4-tf.

E. A. V.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

I have now completed and moved into my

LARGE NEW STORE,

and have opened therein one of the LARGEST and *MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS* in this country, which has just been purchased in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at the

VERY LOWEST REDUCED PRICES.

The Stock is Very Large

and will embrace everything usually called for in this country. Should it happen that any article would be called for that is not on hand, we will procure it at a few days notice.

PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW,

of which we wish you to convince yourselves, by calling and examining for yourselves. You will find that our house is the place to buy if

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

We want to show the variety, extent, and cheapness of our goods, and we will consider it

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Among our present assortment you can find

10,000 YARDS OF CALICO

at from ten cents a yard upwards; besides a variety of DeLaines, Foulards, Chintzes, Lenos, Barages, Poplins, Alpaches, &c., &c.

1,000 Yards of Tweeds, Jeans, and Broad Cloths.

500 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES.

5,000 yds. of Randolph Sheeting at 17 to 20 cts.

500 Bunches Cotton Yarns, of all numbers, besides a large number of

Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,
Tickings, Canvass, Flannels,
&c., &c., &c.

Also a full assortment of

Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Coffe, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrup, Iron, Nails, Salt,
Window Glass, Sole Leather,
Tin Ware, Cook Stoves,
Coal Oil, Machine Oil,
Linseed Oil, Soaps, Candles,
Starch, Rifle and Blasting Powder,
Oil Cloths, Floor Cloths and Carpets,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Tubs, Brooms, Buckets,
Earthern and Stone Ware,
Castings, Ropes,
Rugs, Shovels, Spades,
Forks, Hoes, Rakes,
Chains, &c., &c.

Among the MEDICINES

YOU CAN FIND

Jaynes' Expectorant,
Alternative, Carminative Balsam,
Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills,
Indian Vegetable,
Moffatt's,
Strong's, and Bradreth's Pills,
Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger,
Turlington Balsam of Life, Mexican Mustang Liniment,
Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Cough Lozenges,
Squills,
Paregoric, Opodeldoc, Peppermint, &c.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

A LOT OF SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Among which are Mitchell's Geography and Atlas, Bullion's English Grammar, Davies' and Emerson's Arithmetic, New York Readers, North Carolina Readers, Spelling Books, Primers, Paper, Slates, Pens, Ink, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Bibles and Testaments from the American Bible Society,
Sunday School Tickets, Reward Books,
Tracts, &c., &c.,
which will be sold at catalogue prices, without any profit added; also
Union Hymn Books, Moravian Hymn Books, &c.

I am also Agent for the sale of various Manufactures. Among them
Thompson's Ploughs, Corn Shellers,
Fodder Cutters, Horse Powers and Threshers,
Reapers and Mowers,
The celebrated Montgomery Wheat Fan,
Corn Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills.

Bough's Raw Bone Phosphate, said to be equal to Guano, at half the price.

The King's Mountain Iron Works will also keep me supplied with their valuable Rolled Iron.

I expect to Barter for
Bacon, Beeswax, Butter,
Lard, Feathers,
Flaxseed,
Corn,
Wheat,
Rye, Oats, &c., &c.

Also Dried Apples, Peaches, Pears, Black Berries, Whortle Berries, Cherries, Plums, &c.

E. A. VOGLER,
SALEM, N. C.
July 23rd, 1867.

POETRY.

BROKEN VOWS.

Promises are lightly spoken,
Which we blindly build
Upon, only to be broken,
Go forever unfulfilled.
Oft betrayed, but still believing—
Duped again and yet again—
All our hoping, all our grieving
Warns us, but it warns in vain.

From the cradle and the coral—
From the sunny days of youth—
We are taught the simple moral,
Still we doubt the moral's truth.
When a boy they found me rather
Fond of birch, said father,
"I shall buy a birch," said father,
Broken vows! He never did.

Grown extravagant when youthful,
In my tailor's debt I ran;
He appeared about as truthful
As the average of his clan.
Let me tell you how he sold me;
Look you, Mr. What's-Your Name,
"I shall summons you," he told me—
But the summons never came!

Through the meadows, daisy-laden,
Once it was my lot to stray,
Talking to a lovely maiden
On a sunny summer day;
And I stole a kiss—another—
Then another—then a lot,
"Fie!" she said, "I'll tell my mother,"
Idle words; she told her not.

HUMOROUS.

What Happened at our House.

BY M. DE PETER SPORUM, ESQ.

After we were married, well say about a year, wun morain thar was a terrible commoshun in our house—old wimmin runnin in and out, and finally the Doctor he cum; I was in a great flurry myself, waitin to hear, I hardly noed what to do, but arter awhile, an ole granny of a woman, as had been very bissy about thar, poked her hed into the room whar I was walking about and ses.

Ses she: "Mr. Sporum, hit's a gal."

"What," ses I.

"A gal," ses she, and with that she pops her head back again.

Well thinks I, I'm the daddy uv a gal, and begin to feel my keeping nicely—I'd rather it wus a boy tho' thinks I, for he'd feel nearer to me, as how he would be less chance for Sporums to run out, but, considering everything, a gal will do mity well. Just then the old nuss pokes her hed out an ses.

Ses she: "Another wun, Mr. Sporum, a fine boy." Anuther ses I, that's rather crowdin things on to a fellow.

She laffed and poked her hed back.—Well thinks I, this is no joke sure; at this lick I'll have family enuff to do me in a few years, but the Lord's will not mine be dun.

Jis then an ole she devil, (I always will hate her,) pokes her hed in and ses.

Ses she, "Anuther gal, Mr. Sporum."

"Anuther what ses I."

"Anuther gal," ses she.

"Well," ses I, "I'll go rite strate and tell Sal I wont stand it—don't want 'em—and I ain't going to have 'em; dus she think I'm a Turk? or a Mormon? or Brigham Young? that she'd go for to hav thribbs? three at a pop! dus she think I am wuth a hundred thousand? that I am John Jacob Aster or Mr. Roschile? that I can afford to hav thribbs, and clothe and feed three children at a time? I ain't agoin to stand it no how, I didn't want 'em, I don't want 'em and I ain't goin to want 'em, now nor no other time. Haint I bin a good datiful husband to Sal? Haint I kept in doors uv a night, an quit chawin terbacker, an smokin sigars jist to please her? haint I attended divine worship regular? haint I bought her all the bonnets and frocks she wanted?—an then for her to hav thribbs! I wont live with her, she noed better and hadn't orter dun it. She done it with her ise open, and mus take the consequences. I didn't think Sal wud serve me sich a trick no how. Have I ever stole a horse? have I ever done any mean trick, that she should serve me in this way? An with that I laid down on the settee, and felt orful bad, and the more I thot about it, the wuss I felt.

Presently Sal (mammy) old Miss Jones, cum in an ses:

Ses she, "Better cum in and see what pretty chillun yu've got."

"Chillun," ses I, "you'd better say a whole litter. Now, Miss Jones, I lav Sal you know, and have tried to make a good husband, but I call this a scaly trick, and if thar is any law in this country, I'm goin to see if any 'omen can have thribbs, and take kear uv 'em? I aint agoin to begin to stand it, ses I.

With that she laffed fit to kill herself, an sed any uther would be proud to be in my shoes. I told her I'd sell out mity cheap if anybody wanted to take my place. Well, the upshot uv it all was, that she persuaded me I was all rong, and got me to go in the room whar they all wus.

When I got in Sal looked so lovin at me, and reached out her little hands so much like a poor deer helpless child, that I forgot everything but my luv for her, and folded her up gently to my heart like a presbus treasure, and I didn't keer if she had forty uv 'em.

Jis then number one set up a whine like a young pup, and all the balance followed. Them thribbs knew their daddy.

It was in Morristown that an old scissors grinder, calling on a minister, made the usual inquiry: "Any scissors to grind?"—Receiving a negative answer, it was the minister's turn, which he took by asking: "Are you a man of God?" "I don't understand you." "Are you prepared to die?" The question struck home. Gathering up his kit, and scrambling for the door, he exclaimed: "O Lord! O Lord! you ain't going to kill me, are you?"

At Placerville, a Methodist minister went to a tin shop to buy a blowing horn. Selecting one, he asked the clerk whether it would make a loud noise? "O, yes," said the clerk, "a h—ll of a noise!" "Well," replied the minister, "as I want it to blow at camp-meeting, I don't think that kind of a noise will suit," and walked off.

AGRICULTURAL.

Why a Rotation of Crops is Necessary.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* gives a very clear explanation of the reason why land requires a regular change of crops—a matter which is so much talked about, but little understood. Speaking of the steadily diminishing yield of potatoes in this country, he says:

The reason is not difficult of discovery. It exists in a law of nature, embracing animal as well as vegetable organisms.—These all have excretory as well as secretory functions. All throw off effete matter, and this effete is hateful to the secretory vessels on which vegetables depend for their development. If many crops in succession, of the same vegetable, are grown, the effete matter increases in proportion to the nutritive, and finally overcomes all efforts at successful cultivation. The food decreases and the poison increases, with every crop. If manure, general or special, is added to the soil, it increases the food, but does not necessarily diminish the poisonous effete matter. One hundred years ago potatoes were but little cultivated, and most grounds were left fresh for their production. Then and long afterwards, 400 bushels was not an extraordinary yield. Now the increased taste for its use, and ability to purchase, have made it necessary that great breadths of land should be used for its growth. In consequence, not only has much of the land tired of growing it, but the plant itself has become weakened to a degree that invites destructive enemies to feed on its substance—to take advantage of its weakened organization. Hence, the rot, so called, and other ailments. Mother earth is a good mother, but like her sex generally, she has a taste for variety in outer adornments.—She will change her dress, even the most durable of her fabrics—her forests. These are ever varying in composition, and finally thrown off altogether for grasses. These again have their round of varieties and in a long course of years give place to other plants. Mother earth will have her way, and those of us, her children, who best understand her requirements, will partake most largely of her bounties.

Neglect of Horses.

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says:

"Diseases of this stock often arise from what appears to be the best care, which, when observed appears to be actual neglect. Some of our best and most thrifty farmers keep their horses, especially their trotting and blooded animals tied in their stalls for several days in succession, without any exercise or sunlight, save the few minutes of watering, and their drink is often carried to them. At the same time they are often fed on corn—a very unnecessary article for inactive beasts, when they can get good hay. The currycombe is, freely used. They seem to have overlooked the fact, that the horse as well as man requires pure air, proper food, regular exercise, cleanliness, light and heat, to promote a healthy action of all his organs.

"So important are the four first named conditions that it is hard to determine which should receive the most attention. We know, however, which is most generally neglected. How many there are who drive their horses from ten to twenty miles at a time, when they had not traveled one mile during the previous three or four days. The creature comes out of the stable sleek and plump and spirited, for he is restless, and delights to be in the open air, to which he may have free access in summer; his flesh is not compact, but flabby, and he tires in half the time of one that had been frequently exercised. There can be no doubt the imprisoned animal, though grain-fed, would show less strength and endurance than one turned out an hour per day and fed on good hay. At the end of a week of work together similarly fed and otherwise attended to, the first would have lost much flesh, and been in a worse state than the other. Exercise of the right quantity increases the flesh (not fat) and solidifies the muscles. Inaction augments adipose matter, and when protracted (with stimulating food) creates disease both with man and beast.

"The horse is being over-domesticated, and taking his master's diseases. Pneumonia, consumption, cancer, etc., are becoming quite common, but with dissimilar names. The best and most valued horses die suddenly, and frequently after some enormous prices are offered. Inactivity in the human species often ends in apoplexy and palsy, and likewise with the animal.

"The curry comb is better appreciated by stock raisers than locomotion. But it is seldom used to excess. It is to the horse what a bath is to mankind. It removes impurities, promotes a healthy action of the skin, and equalizes the electric fluid.—It is the poor man's friend; for a horse curried twice daily, will need only half the grain of a horse not curried. It may be that he would thrive as well if he got nothing but good clover and timothy. The man of small means more frequently neglects this point of economy than the wealthy.

"Horse stables are well enough ventilated but light is less plentiful than air. Windows would supply this deficiency, and on the South side of a building would draw heat."

How to Keep Up Your Hay Crop.

A farmer who had been in the habit of selling his hay for many years in succession, being asked how he kept up his hay crop without manuring or cultivating his land, replied, "I never allowed the after swath to be cut." If this rule was generally followed, there would be less said about running out of grass fields, or short crops of hay. Some farmers feed off every green thing and compel their cattle to pull up and gnaw off the roots of the grass. Cutting rowen is cutting ruin, and hard fall and winter grazing is certain death to hay crops. A farmer had better buy hay at forty dollars per ton, than ruin his hay field by close grazing. The general treatment of grass lands in this respect is wrong and expensive, and should be abandoned as a matter of profit and economy.

Why is the nose on your face like the letter V. in the word civility? Because it is placed between two I's. Old but good.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-Grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs.; Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

United States Bushel and Gallon.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.

The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns.

The following gives the contents of circular cisterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65



WINE AND CIDER MILL.

THIS Mill will grind from 8 to 10 bushels of Apples, or 10 to 12 bushels of Grapes, Berries, &c., per hour.

A man can make from two to three barrels of Cider, or 100 to 150 gallons of Wine per day.

They are excellent, cheap, strong and durable. Weight about 150 pounds.

A Larger Mill.

Also a much larger mill, that will grind a bushel in two minutes, and run with hand or horse power.

Both are first rate mills and ought to be generally introduced. I have five sold to arrive to-day.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf

BLACKBERRIES, CHERRIES, AND

Dried Fruit Generally.

I want to purchase **500 barrels** or **100,000 pounds** well-dried Blackberries at 6 cents per pound, and **50 barrels** of seeded Cherries.

Also peeled and unpeeled Peaches, bright Apples, Plums, Pears, Whortleberries, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1867. 1-tf

PRICES REDUCED.

RANDOLPH 24 Shooting by the Bale at 16 cents!

By E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Aug. 14, 1867. 1-tf.

N. F. BURNHAM'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH JONVAL TURBINE

WATER WHEEL.

THIS WHEEL, THE GREATEST INvention of the age, surpasses all other wheels in power, economy of water, and steadiness of run, simple in construction and a masterpiece of workmanship. It is not liable to get out order, and from its position in the flume is accessible at all times.

It is cheaper than any other Wheel (of same weight and finish) in market.

Send for circular.

Persons ordering these WHEELS can have them put up by most competent workmen at a small cost.

Address all orders to

E. H. CHESTERMAN,
Millwright and Engineer,
Richmond Va.,
Sole agent for Va. and N. C.

Aug. 30, 1867. 2-3m.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. — T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

—AND—

SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

16-6m

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP [illegible]
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (CONSERVATIVE.)

The Edinburg Review, (WHIG.)

The Westminster Review, (RADICAL.)

The North British Review, (FREE CHURCH.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (TORY.)

THESE FOREIGN PERIODICALS ARE regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

For any one of the Reviews,	$4 per annum.
For any two " "	7 "
For any three " "	10 "
For any four " "	12 "
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 "
For Blackwood and one Review,	7 "
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13 "
For Blackwood and the four of the Reviews,	15 "

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $12 80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for "Blackwood," and but eight cents a year for each of the Reviews.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1867 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any one of the Four Reviews for 1866. New subscribers to all five of the periodicals for 1867 may receive, gratis, Blackwood or any two of the Four Reviews for 1866.

These premiums will be allowed on all new subscriptions received before April 1, 1867.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1866, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review, also Blackwood for 1866, for $2.50.

☞ Neither premiums to subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,
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The L. S. Pub. Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College, 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings. Price $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post paid, $8. no. 2

Three New Southern Books.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

No. 16 Murray Street, N. Y.,

WILL publish, early in August, 1867,

1st. A DEFENCE OF VIRGINIA, [and through her, of the South], in recent and pending contests against the sectional party. By Professor ROBERT L. DABNEY, D. D., author of the Life of General (Stonewall) Jackson. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $1 50.

2nd. DIARY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE, during the War. By a Lady of Virginia. 1 vol. 12 mo., cloth, $2.

Dr. Dabney is well known as an Author.—His Life of Stonewall Jackson has had an immense sale—greater, probably, than any other Southern book ever had. He has devoted much time and research to his treatise, and has collected much novel and instructive information for the vindication of the Southern people.—The radical questions in debate are subjected to a thorough and searching inquiry. Several of our most eminent Statesmen, to whom the MS. has been submitted, have approved his work in the highest terms.

THE DIARY OF A REFUGEE is from the pen of a Lady who holds the highest social and literary rank among the ladies of Virginia. Most of the four years of the War were spent in and near Richmond, in contact with distinguished military and civic characters. Like many of the best women of Virginia, she was a constant attendant upon the sick and wounded, in the Hospitals of that city. Her book is admirably written, and is a thrilling narrative of scenes and incidents which came under her notice during those four eventful years. A large number of copies are already subscribed for among her extensive acquaintance, without the employment of any agent.

Either of these books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price, or both together on receipt of $3.

Early orders from the Trade solicited.—Agents wanted, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

3d. IN PREPARATION,—A Life of General PAT. CLEBURNE, of Arkansas—The Stonewall Jackson of the South-western Confederate Army.

E. J. HALE & SON, (late Editors of the Fayetteville N. C. *Observer*,) respectfully solicit the orders of Southern Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, Professional gentlemen, and others, for any articles in their line, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest wholesale cash prices. Theirs is the only Southern Book House in New York.

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WE respectfully call the attention of the public to our stock of School Books and Stationery, being satisfied that we can sell as cheap if not cheaper than the cheapest.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., June 14, 1667.

TOY BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the most popular Toy Books, plain and colored.

L. V. BLUM.

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Executive Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the county where printed and puplis hed, free

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rate. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Privileges to Publishers.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or yearly, in advance.

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Writing on Newspapers.

To inclose or conceal a letter, or other thing (except bills and receipts for subscription) in, or to write or print anything, after its publication upon any newspaper, pamphlet, magazine or other printed matter, is illegal and subjects such printed matter, and the entire package of which it is a part, to letter postage.

Any word or communication, whether by printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper of a newspaper, pamphlet, magazine, or other than the name and address of the persons to whom it is to be sent, and the date when subscription expires, subject the package to letter postage.

THE People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

SALEM, N. C.,

BY L. V. BLUM,

Devoted to the Dissemination of the

LATEST NEWS,

SUCH AS

POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC,
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Always giving due attention to

THE VERY LATEST

LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper.

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man.

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent, one year, to any address, for $2 00. Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE

Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor.

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busines.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print

PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
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BUSINESS CARDS,
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